

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVI. No. 297

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—Performing after 8 o'clock.—THE NEW YORK MAN.

WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performance after 8 o'clock.—THE NEW YORK MAN.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 2nd st., between 6th and 8th sts.—DUTY.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—HERN—A FAVORITE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—LORD DUNDREARY.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 9th av. and 23d st.—SILVER OAK.

STANDARD THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.—OPERA.

LINCOLN SQUARE THEATRE, No. 729 Broadway.—FRENCH OPERA.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—THE NEW DRAMA OF DIVORCE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE BAILEY PANTOMIME OF HUMPTY DUMPTY.

ST. JAMES THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—PRIMA DONNA FOR A NIGHT.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—ORATORIO OF THE MESSIAH.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Montague street.—JULIEN—BLUEBERRY.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—DIVORCE.

PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.—BERNARD.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broadway.—THE ACTS—BULLDOG, BALLETT, &c.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 214 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISTS, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

RYAN'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23d st., between 6th and 7th sts.—RYAN'S MINSTRELS.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—THE BOHEMIAN BOYS.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 5th street and 3d av.—HERMOSA.

PARIS PATRIOTIC CIRCUS, Fourteenth street, between 3d and 4th av.—EQUESTRIANISM, &c.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION, Third avenue and 34th street.—Open day and evening.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, October 24, 1871.

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2. Advertisements.
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4. The Chicago Fire Fund: Donations Yesterday; Methodist Mission in Chicago; The Forest Fire Fund—The Park Commissioners; Mr. Henry Hilton Hies to Explain—Meeting of the Sinking Fund Commissioners; The Franklin Statue—Highway Robbery—The Courts.
5. The Courts (Continued from Fourth Page): Rosenzweig on Trial; The Bonard Will Case; National Insurance Convention—Financial and Commercial Reports—Official Proceedings of the Board of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen—Marriages and Deaths.
6. Editorials: Leading Article, "Our National Finances—Want of an Able and Comprehensive Policy"—Preparations for the Reception of the Grand Duke Alexis—The Weather—Amusement Announcements.
7. News from France, England, Germany, Switzerland, Spain, Corsica, the West Indies and Venezuela—Fires in New York: Extensive Conflagrations in the Western Counties—Shocking Accident on the East River Bridge—Yachting: The International Contest; The Sappho Again Victorious; Heating the Livonia by Twenty-five Minutes and Twenty-seven Seconds; A Fine Breeze and a Splendid Race; Another Letter from Mr. Ashbury; The Dauntless to Sail the Livonia to-day—Miscellaneous Telegrams and Notices.
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11. Advertisements.

THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY gives one thousand dollars as his personal subscription to the Chicago relief fund. His Majesty is as generous as he is brave.

TOO MANY WOULD-BE CAPTAINS—In the ranks of the reform democracy. Sam, John, Tom, Dick and Harry all want to be captains, and they will all come out at the little end of the horn.

THE TURN.—The races of the fall opening of the Fleetwood Park Association commence to-day, likewise the fall races of the Maryland Jockey Club over the Pimlico Course, which is near Baltimore.

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE has many disasters as well as the usual architectural difficulties to overcome in its progress to completion. Aerrick on the tower on the Brooklyn side broke yesterday and fell, killing two men instantly and severely injuring four others.

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLICAN recommends "a passive attitude by the democracy in the next Presidential campaign." From present appearances their attitude is likely to be very passive. Like a man with a bad hand in a game of bluff, they "pass."

THE WINSBORO (S. C.) News counsels the people, in remarking upon the President's Ku Klux proclamation, "to the exercise of a greater patience and prudence than they have yet been called upon to exhibit." Can any one tell when that mythical point is reached when "forbearance ceases to be a virtue?"

THE MODEL JAIL OF THE WORLD—Ludlow Street Jail, where, as it appears, an enterprising prisoner has been carrying on the business of selling counterfeit money to outside parties with great success; and there are various other things about that prison which make it not only "grand, gloomy and peculiar," but decidedly rich, racy and grotesque.

"STILL THEY COME"—The contributions to Chicago from England; and we have, too, a despatch from London, of yesterday's date, announcing that the steamship Russia, which sailed on Saturday last, brings out a large consignment of clothing and blankets contributed at various points for the victims of the Western fires.

MR. JAMES H. INGERSOLL does not appear to be very anxious to be examined upon the subject of his accounts for furniture supplied for the new Court House. Judge Ingraham, of the Supreme Court, gave him the option to appear before him yesterday for examination or appeal to the General Term of this Court and await its decision. He chose the latter alternative. And thus the case stands at present.

OUR NATIONAL FINANCES—Want of an Able and Comprehensive Policy.

The financial condition of the country is as remarkable as it is anomalous. It puzzles the Wall street speculators, confounds the Secretary of the Treasury, and excites the admiration of foreigners. One great calamity after another follows in quick succession, such as the stupendous frauds in this city, the destructive fire in Chicago, threatening to swamp the insurance companies and to create a general financial disturbance, and the disastrous conflagrations generally in the West, with other things calculated under ordinary circumstances to create something like a revolution; yet the market soon recovers from the first shock. Values begin to go up again, gold goes down after a spasmodic rise, credit is restored, notwithstanding some failures and the suspension of some of the strongest insurance companies, and there is a general feeling of confidence and hopefulness. All this is due—first, no doubt, to the wonderful resources of the country, its great and varied productions, its prospects in the future and the unparalleled industry of the people; and, next, to the influence of the telegraph and steam power in facilitating intelligence and communication with all parts of the country and the world. These new agencies of civilization carry means of relief instantly from one commercial or financial centre to another in times of trouble, and thus tend to equalize burdens and values. The accumulation of capital or specie at one point is drawn upon at once to supply the pressing necessity of another, and soon that equilibrium which is useful alike for the whole of the commercial world becomes restored. Exchange goes up or down according to the circumstances, but is always tending to a lower rate and the equalization of values. The time is not far off, probably, when no great commercial or productive nation will suffer the terrible financial crises it formerly did, and when the difference of exchange will be small. The telegraph and steam power bring the various communities of the civilized world into close relations and make their interests in a great measure identical.

There is no nation in a more favorable position to profit by this progress of the age than the United States. The productions of the soil are immense, never failing, varied in character as the soil and climate are, absolutely necessary to the rest of the world, and other commercial nations find here their best market. We furnish the most abundant supply of necessary raw materials and purchase most largely of the manufactures and luxuries of the Old World. While England may have more accumulated capital and lives mostly on the profits of that, we are aggregating to a far greater extent that real wealth which consists in improvements, in the cultivation of the soil, in the rapid growth of cities, towns and villages, in the building of railroads, and in all the elements of real and substantial wealth. Even the capital which we draw from England, and which for a time may increase our indebtedness abroad, adds greatly to the stock of our national wealth. True, interest is high, and will remain so for some time, and the drain of specie is large to pay the burden of our indebtedness; but this state of things cannot continue forever. The national wealth increases with population and material progress beyond that of any other country, and in time must not only make us comparatively independent of the financial aid of the rest of the world.

And here, in view of these facts and this prospect, the federal government is acting unwisely in burdening the people with unnecessary taxation to pay off the debt. The wealth of the nation will be doubled, probably, in the course of fifteen years, and in a quarter of a century the present population of nearly forty millions will be augmented to eighty millions. The national debt will not be half as burdensome to the next generation as to this, and there will be double the resources or more with which to pay it off. Why, then, should we, who have borne the brunt and cost of a terrible civil war, be taxed so heavily to pay the debt? Look at the enormous sums raised directly from the people during the last ten years for the current expenses of the war, for paying a vast amount of floating indebtedness incurred by it, and for liquidating several hundred millions of the principal of the debt. They are almost incredible, and would have swamped most other nations. The credit of the republic has been fully established. The payment of hundreds of millions a year of the debt could do nothing more to satisfy our creditors and the world of our ability and determination to pay. Besides, the debt will prove useful for investment to public institutions and the aggregated capital of the country, which needs some such means of deposit. It could be a vast national savings fund. Every succeeding year, as capital accumulates, the debt would be found more and more useful for this purpose.

Under no circumstances is there any necessity to keep up taxation to pay off the debt as the government is now paying it. It is unjust to the people of the present time to do so. It cripples industry and retards the development of the country. It does more than anything else to break up high prices and prevent specie payments. The Secretary of the Treasury has intentionally or ignorantly underestimated the income of the government from year to year, with a view, apparently, of maintaining burdensome taxation and liquidating the debt rapidly. He thought, doubtless, this would be popular and make political capital for himself and the republican party. Then it enabled him to protect the manufacturers of his own section by keeping up a high tariff. The revenue for the present fiscal year will exceed by five millions, probably, the estimate of Mr. Boutwell. In fact, the surplus revenue, over what the government requires for necessary current expenses, is likely to be nearer a hundred and fifty millions than a hundred millions. Protectionist Congressmen and those members and the lobby who delight in an enormous revenue will not favor a reduction. They gain by a full Treasury. With plenty of surplus money on hand all the time stealing is easy and there is temptation for all sorts of extravagant expenditures and jobs. Mr. Boutwell is the best friend of con-

rupt lobby jobbers. He tempts them and demoralizes Congress by his money bags.

The government does not need really over two hundred and fifty millions a year. Less than that would be enough for an economical administration. Say the interest on the debt is, in round numbers, a hundred and twenty millions, the balance of a hundred and thirty millions is more than ample for current expenditures apart from that, including war pensions and all; yet it is probable the revenue for the present fiscal year will amount to four hundred millions or thereabout. Congress ought to take off a hundred millions of taxation at least at the beginning of the next session. Nibbling at the taxes and tariff will not do. A reduction of a hundred millions should be made at once. Congress can see its way clear now, and should not be influenced by Mr. Boutwell's misstatements and under-estimates. Such a reduction of taxation and simplifying the revenue system so as to raise an income from as few articles as possible—and those luxuries—would lead to the dismissal of an army of office-holders and send them to work to increase the productions of the country. We have no doubt that from five to ten millions of dollars a year would be saved by such a reduction of employees in the different departments. Indeed, at the present time these departments are little more than vast asylums for thousands of unnecessary employees, who are put there through Congressmen and politicians. Half the force, probably, would be sufficient. The war led the government and the country into fearful extravagance. It is high time retrenchment on the widest scale should begin. The first and most efficient step is to commence with a reduction of taxation a hundred millions or so a year, and leave the debt to be paid—if it be good policy not to have a debt—when the country becomes more populous, richer and better able to bear the burden.

The Central Park and the Deputy Comptroller—A Tempest in a Teapot.

Park Commissioner Hilton and Deputy Comptroller Green appear to be getting into a personal squabble about the management, past and present, of the Central Park, and are rushing into print to prove whether the old Commissioner or the new Department has been the most liberal in expenditure and the most efficient in acts. We would suggest to these gentlemen, both of whom occupy positions on the present Board, and one of whom, Mr. Green, was on the former Commission, that the people care very little about their figures and jealousies, and a great deal about the actual prosperity and future progress of the public parks and of the great works of improvement entrusted to the hands of the Department. They are satisfied with the action of the former Commissioners who initiated the Park, and they are more satisfied with the energy and enterprise evinced by the present Board, both in regard to Central Park and to all the other business placed under its control. No person has thought of charging corruption to Judge Hilton or Commissioner Sweeney, and no person ever made an accusation of corruption against Commissioner Green. We are quite sure there has not been even reckless extravagance in the management of the Department, because Hilton and Sweeney would not have suffered it, and Green would have protested against it before he entered into the Comptroller's office.

The public interest requires that the Park should be maintained in its present excellent order, and that the contemplated improvements should go on. The proof of this is to be found in the astonishing increase in the value of real estate all over the district within the influence of the Park since the commencement of that work and its steady rise. Independent of temporary fluctuations, ever since we advise Judge Hilton to keep steadily on with the improvement and care of the Park, and not to waste his time in writing long letters to prove that his predecessors were more free in expenditure than himself. We advise Deputy Comptroller Green to address no more waspish communications to his associates on the Commission, to pay the money required for the maintenance and improvement of the Park with readiness, and not to harbor ill-feelings because the design of building half a dozen extravagant gates at a cost of some three million dollars, and a few other hobbies, were not endorsed by the majority of the Board. We advise Judge Ingraham to render his decision as to the power of the department to call for the issue of improvement bonds and for money to carry on the work and maintenance of the Park as speedily as possible. The people want the Park; the people's property would be seriously injured should it be abandoned or suffered to run to waste, and Judge Barnard's clear exposition of the force and scope of the city injunction should convince every one that the intention of the Court was to prevent the improper expenditure of the public money, and not its proper application to the purposes of government.

GREAT FIRES IN THE WOODS in Monroe, Orleans, Niagara, Genesee, Wayne and Seneca counties of our own State are now reported. They are said to be burning at a rapid and irresistible rate, a great gale driving them along and augmenting their fury, just as was the case with the Chicago and Northwestern fires. The smoke obscures the sun, so that lights have to be used in Rochester. Fires are also raging in the woods back of Rondout. The great damage that may accrue from these terrible conflagrations can be readily imagined in the light of the fearful destruction in Wisconsin and Michigan, and in view of the fact that there is so much more valuable property in the district now being ravaged in our own State.

A PROTESTANT FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.—We are gratified with the active movements on foot for the establishment in this city of a foundling hospital, under the care of the Protestant churches, because the constant supply of foundlings to the excellent Catholic experimental institution has exceeded all calculations, and has led to a very general impression that there will be full employment on this wicked island for two or three more such institutions. Looking at this subject, then, as involving the question of life or death to the poor foundlings, we say let the means for saving them be enlarged.

New York as the Centre of the Musical and Dramatic World.

The American metropolis presents this fall an aspect such as no other city can boast of in the musical and dramatic line. The best artists in the world are congregated here, and no less than twenty places of amusement are open, and with very few exceptions, all are doing good business. A glance at the list of our leading artists will be sufficient to show what an assemblage of talent is here. The divine art, as music is justly called, is represented by Mlle. Nilsson, Mme. Parepa-Rosa, Mrs. Moulton, Mrs. Jenny Van Zandt, Miss Kellogg, Wachtel and Santley. There are scores of other artists, deserving ones too, but the reputation of those we have named is world-wide. First comes the Swedish Nightingale, whose career has been one of uninterrupted success. Her debut in opera at the Academy of Music last night will be long remembered by those present. Her fine, stately, graceful stage presence, her superb acting, in which she loses her own personality in the rôle she undertakes, and her beautiful voice, every tone of which is clear as crystal, made the rôle of Lucia di Lammermoor a new creation of her own. Everything that New York can set forth in the line of beauty and fashion—and we have a very large stock on hand for special occasions—will be on exhibition during the Nilsson season of Italian opera. The fair songstress has gained laurels in society no less enduring than those with which she has been crowned on the stage, and her charming, unaffected manners have won hosts of admirers and friends in this country. Mme. Parepa-Rosa, who has just closed the most brilliant and successful English opera season on record, belongs to that grand old school of dramatic singers now nearly extinct. A large, full, resonant voice, that unites in its compass and richness contralto, mezzo soprano and high soprano qualities, and a thorough musical education in all schools, that enables her to sing "Let the Bright Seraphim," "Ratapan," "Ah! fors'eu lui," a French *chanson*, a German *lied* or an English ballad with like ease and success, are the characteristics of Mme. Parepa-Rosa's singing. Then comes Mrs. Charles Moulton, the reigning belle of Paris during the days of the empire, and the favored friend of Rossini and Auber. Upper tendom graced Steinway Hall with its presence when this charming artist ventured for the first time to leave the circles of fashion to appear as a public singer. Her triumph was instantaneous and complete as that which she gained in Paris and at Compiegne. A rich, mellow mezzo soprano voice, trained to an extent that leaves nothing more to be desired; an earnestness in her expression of art and the charm that always surrounds a beautiful, accomplished woman, are qualities that make Mrs. Moulton's advent to the stage an event of importance. Mrs. Jenny Van Zandt comes back to the scene of her earliest triumphs laden with hard-earned honors from the principal opera houses of Europe. Time and experience have ripened her into a first class artist, and her voice has all that liquid sweetness and flexibility peculiar to the American soprano. Miss Kellogg has not only held for years a leading position on the American stage, but in London she carried all before her by her remarkable abilities and consummate art. The German tenor, Wachtel, has created such a furor as has seldom been known in any city. Night after night the Stadt Theatre has been crowded, and his noble acting and stage presence and phenomenal voice have held Germans and Americans alike spell-bound. The first baritone of the age, Santley, is also here, and the *Alte* of the metropolis have been drawn to his concerts by the magic of his voice. With him we may associate Madame Patey, the best contralto that has sung here since the days of Alboni. Last on the list is Almée, the most accomplished *opéra bouffe* artist that ever visited this country. Such an assemblage of musical artists has never been known in this city before.

The dramatic firmament also glitters with stars of the first magnitude. There is a constellation of them at Wallack's, and the names of Mathews, Gilbert, Brougham, Fisher and Wallack have long ago become household words. Sothorn returns, after years of absence and armed with the prestige of uninterrupted success, to the city where he made his first hit; and Miss Cushman repeats at Booth's those grand impersonations that crowned her queen of the stage in days gone by. Fechter is impatiently awaiting the completion of his elegant theatre on Fourteenth street, and Booth is preparing for one of his unrivalled classical campaigns. The ever-popular Florences are attracting full houses to the Grand Opera House; the young, fresh company at the Fifth Avenue Theatre have taken a firm hold on the affections of the public, and Fox, the clown *par excellence* of the age, is in his element at the Olympic. There are ten smaller theatres devoted to vaudevilles, sensation dramas, minstrelsy, equestrianism and burlesques, some of which are superior in their line to anything we have had during any previous season. Then the wandering troupes—Theodore Thomas' orchestra and Rullman's Vienna Lady Orchestra—that left us for a Western and Southern tour after a brilliant season here, may be expected back in a short time. It may be seen that the list of amusements is bewildering in its magnitude and variety, and yet the public bestow liberal patronage on all that is good in this list. Managers need never complain of theatre-goers in New York as long as they furnish them with first class entertainments. Our European exchanges are full of flattering comments on the unprecedented brilliancy of the present musical and dramatic season in the metropolis of America. A few indulge in expressions of envy and surprise that so many great artists should be drawn away from them at one time, and that New York should have the *crème de la crème* of art to itself this season. They will be compelled in future to look upon this city as the centre of the musical and dramatic world. As may be seen from the remarks of our critics, the superabundance of attractions last night did not prevent each house from being crowded to its utmost capacity.

IMPORTANT TO MR. GREELEY.—Our latest information from Washington touching Collector Murphy, which is to the effect that his resignation has not yet been received, and that it is not expected, and is not wanted. In fact, General Grant is said to have made up his mind to fight it out with Greeley on Murphy.

ACCIDENTS SEEM TO HAVE AN inexhaustible fund of variety. They occur in such unlooked-for ways that it would be idle to hold any one responsible for many of them, which are, after all, the results of carelessness. A large iron basin, intended for a large fountain, weighing about seven hundred pounds, was standing on its side recently in front of a composite iron store on Mercer street, fixed in a position nearly eighteen inches out of the perpendicular by two wedges. It was so dangerous an object that the attention of the workmen in the neighborhood was called to it. It being nobody's especial business to inform the proprietor it was not attended to, and finally two little children at play near it knocked away one of the wedges on Sunday, and it fell upon them like a huge deadfall, crushing them to death. A coroner's jury yesterday severely censured the company for their carelessness in allowing it to remain in so dangerous a position. We think it would have been a good suggestion on the part of the jury to have reminded the police that it is also a part of their duty, so far as their foresight and caution may go, to provide against such accidents by compelling the proprietors to remove so evidently dangerous a trap, as much as it is to compel householders to keep their manholes closed or torpedo sellers to throw certain safeguards around their business. There may never have been before just such an accident as this, but that does not remove it or the peculiar circumstances that led to it from the policeman's ken.

THE VENEZUELAN CIVIL WAR AT A DIRE EXTREMITY.—The Venezuelan revolution against Blanco was in the full sweep of an offensive movement at the moment of date of our latest telegram report from Caracas, the 8th instant. The insurgents remained in possession of the port of Ciudad Bolivar and were mustering their forces for a march on Barcelona. President Blanco was not idle, however. He is organizing a new army and displaying his naval force off Puerto Cabello. His Excellency will evidently strike a heavy, if not absolutely cruel, blow against his political enemies and unfaithful subjects, so that we may expect to hear of bloodshed and new depredations from the ports of the Venezuelan republic by our next advices—a very unhappy condition of affairs, and existing in a very fertile country.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE HORTON, who cut that vessel out at Guyboro, N. S., and ran her off to Gloucester, is just beginning to feel in his own person the diplomatic discomforts that attend such filibustering exploits. He is not only likely to be refused fresh papers by the Secretary of the Treasury, but the Solicitor of that department is expected to decide that his vessel must be seized for coming into Gloucester without papers; and, furthermore, it is probable that the New Dominion authorities will ask for his extradition on a charge of burglary, in having broken into the Guyboro Custom House and taken thence the sails of the Horton. Altogether the brilliant greeting which the courageous captain received at the hands of the brawny fishermen is but an unsatisfactory recompense for the many evils that now threaten him.

ROSENZWEIG was brought into the Court of General Sessions yesterday to stand his trial for manslaughter in having procured the death of Alice Bowsby by an attempt at abortion. The court was crowded to excess. Only twenty-seven jurors had answered to the names on the panel, and, without attempting to select a jury therefrom, the Recorder ordered a new panel of a hundred names to be drawn, and adjourned the case until Wednesday.

JUDGE BARNARD, of the Supreme Court, yesterday took the initiatory steps toward thinning Ludlow Street Jail of its crowded inmates, many of whom have been confined there many months for debt, which he insists is contrary to the spirit of the law. All the prisoners are to be brought before him on writs of habeas corpus, when a rigid examination will be made in each case.

MONEY IS VERY SCARCE IN PARIS, and the people suffer much distress in consequence. The financial crisis is increasing in intensity. The Cabinet has authorized the Bank of France to issue thirty-five millions of francs in currency bills of small denominations. M. Thiers is hard pressed, no doubt, but he should avoid shipwrecks if possible.

A GOOD MOVE.—That initiated by Judge Barnard, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, looking to the release of certain prisoners in Ludlow Street Jail, held there for non-payment of debt, in violation of the spirit of the law. We have had too much of this thing in Ludlow Street Jail, and some outrageous cases of malice and injustice, and we rely upon Judge Barnard in taking up this job of reform, with confidence that he will carry it through.

Southern Democracy and the National Convention.

Colonel Judge, of Montgomery, Ala., writes a letter, in which he says it would "be a serious mistake in the democratic party of the several Southern States not to provide for regular representation in the next National Democratic Nominating Convention." On the other hand, Judge Dargan, of Mobile, says:—"If we can do no good but rather harm by being in the Convention, keep away from it;" and again, "If it be said that our failure to send delegates is evidence of stubbornness it will have a less injurious effect than the charge that the democratic candidate was nominated by the influence of rebels." Now, "who shall decide when doctors disagree?" But the truth is, in view of the enormous frauds of Tammany, the leading and most powerful democratic organization in the country, and their consequent effect in weakening popular confidence in democratic politicians generally, together with the natural fruits of copperheadism, rebel obstinacy, and a want of harmony and cohesion on the "new departure" doctrine, and the many other drawbacks which afflict the democracy—in view of these things, we say, it would really seem to be a serious question whether there is any necessity for the democrats holding a National Convention at all next year, especially a bastard one, as that would be if composed only of Northern delegates. As matters look now it is best for the democrats to keep quiet, and, like Micawber, wait for something to turn up.

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MONEY IS VERY SCARCE IN PARIS, and the people suffer much distress in consequence. The financial crisis is increasing in intensity. The Cabinet has authorized the Bank of France to issue thirty-five millions of francs in currency bills of small denominations. M. Thiers is hard pressed, no doubt, but he should avoid shipwrecks if possible.

A GOOD MOVE.—That initiated by Judge Barnard, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, looking to the release of certain prisoners in Ludlow Street Jail, held there for non-payment of debt, in violation of the spirit of the law. We have had too much of this thing in Ludlow Street Jail, and some outrageous cases of malice and injustice, and we rely upon Judge Barnard in taking up this job of reform, with confidence that he will carry it through.

A Step in the Right Direction.

The reformers of the Nineteenth Assembly district have tendered to Charles O'Connor their nomination for the Assembly. This is a step in the right direction. It means reform in earnest, and not a mere using of the name for the purpose of advancing the interest of some old political hack, too broken down to make a decent run on his own merits. For the most part this reform movement, in its political nominations, has been merely the tool of a collection of cliques, factions and clubs, without any common purpose or any strong bond of union, and it is gratifying to find in one instance, at least, an office tendered to an independent and prominent citizen to whom its cares would be a burden, and who could only be induced to accept it out of a patriotic consideration for the public good. Mr. O'Connor, in his letter, takes the correct view of the subject. The State Legislature is the important object in the approaching election, and while we believe that the passage of a bill creating a new charter and providing for a spring election in New York is under any circumstances a foregone conclusion, it would nevertheless be of inconceivable value to the city to secure the services of so able a representative as Mr. Charles O'Connor at Albany next session. It is to be hoped, therefore, that Mr. O'Connor may accept the nomination out of regard for the public good. His election would be certain.

Storm Signals.

The office of storm signals, No. 120 Broadway, went yesterday into operation. It is a branch office of the Signal Service Bureau at Washington, and its business is to announce the approach of storms. The day signal of approaching rough weather will be from the flag staff on the lofty summit of the building, a red flag with a black square in the centre, and the night signal a red lamp. With the aid of a glass these signals can be seen from a point in the north as far as Manhattanville, and on the south from Sandy Hook. From the wonderful accuracy of the weather "probabilities" daily reported from the Signal Service Bureau we are quite sure that these storm signals will be of very great service to those "who go down to the sea in ships," in warning them of coming storms, so as to enable the mariner to avoid them or trim ship to meet them. Indeed, we think that, on the land and the water, with these storm signals in full operation from point to point, they will be the saving of millions of property which otherwise might be lost. And this is another of the incalculable advantages of modern civilization resulting from the electric telegraph.

GRAND DUKE ALEXIS.

Notice from the Executive Committee—Movements of the Fleet—How the American Admiral Will Receive Him.

Still the citizens wait for the arrival of the young Russian Prince. Loud dring was heard from some points off Sandy Hook last night, as though the cannon of the two fleets were exchanging their mutual sentiments, but up to a late hour nothing definite was reported. It is probable, however, that those interested in the movements of the royal visitor will awaken this morning to the fact that at length he has arrived. The Executive Committee appear to be of the same opinion. The following is the notice issued from their headquarters last night:

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, FOR THE RECEPTION OF HIS HIGHNESS THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS, ON OCT. 24, 1871.

The gentlemen of the Reception Committee, with their ladies, invited guests and members of the press, are requested to be on board the steamer Mary Powell, at Ventry street wharf, pier No. 28 North River, by ten o'clock on the morning after the arrival of the fleet in the Lower Bay. Should it be raining on that day the day reception will be postponed until the following day.

JAMES E. MONTGOMERY, Secretary of the Executive Committee.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FLEET.—At ten o'clock yesterday morning signals were made from Admiral Rowan's flagship Congress to the rest of the fleet to weigh anchor and go outside the Hook to exercise and keep watch for the arrival of the Russians. All the vessels are in admirable trim, and for neatness, order and discipline will defy competition with any fleet in the world. The committee of citizens may find it difficult to adhere to their plan for boarding the Russian frigate Svetlana and carrying off the Grand Duke. According to etiquette the reception of the fleet by our squadron, representing the government of the United States, should take precedence of any private body, no matter how influential or no matter what amount of laudable anxiety they may possess to honor the visitor. In no court in the world, perhaps, is there so much punctiliousness observed as in that of St. Petersburg, and the gentlemen of the committee should be careful not to overdo their work in a most delicate matter. The mode of reception by our vessels will be such as to meet whatever contingencies may arise, as it will, doubtless, be a precedent for the reception of the sons of crowned heads visiting the shores of our republic. Much will depend on the time of the arrival of the Russians, and much more on the disposition of the vessels which the Russian Admiral may make. If the royal standard is hoisted at the masthead the salute will be a royal one; if not it will be an admiral's salute. Admiral Rowan will then visit the Russian flagship and learn the intentions of Admiral Pioset. If the Russians decide to go in line, ahead, the Americans will do likewise, and if the Russians go in line abreast our ships will follow the example. In what part of such a programme the two hundred ladies and gentlemen on board the Mary Powell can play their part it is difficult to determine. At any rate, it is obvious that, to say the least, they will be in the way before the arrival of the fleet at Lower Quarantine.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24—1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The area of highest barometer still remains in North Carolina. The barometer has fallen in Kentucky and risen north and west of the Ohio. The temperature has fallen on the lakes and river on the Middle and East Atlantic coast. Fresh southwesterly winds have prevailed on the lower lakes, but are now followed by north and northeasterly winds, with fog and smoky weather. Cloudiness, with occasional rain, is now reported from the South and Middle Atlantic to the Ohio Valley, and clear weather in the Mississippi Valley.

Probabilities.

Rising barometer with clear weather is probable for Tuesday on the upper lakes, and partially cloudy weather on the lower lakes and New England; cloudy and threatening weather for the Middle and Southern States, and no material change on the Gulf coast.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A PRIEST.

On Friday last the Rev. Father Synett, a Roman Catholic pastor, in Bridgeport, Conn., while out riding with a young friend, was thrown from the wagon and sustained serious injuries that it is feared death will be the result. The young friend who accompanied Father Synett, as soon as the horse ran away, jumped from the wagon and had his leg slightly injured. Great sympathy is felt for the injured pastor by his congregation and his many other friends in Bridgeport.